Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

REGISTERED NUMBER: 2156066

INDEX

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Directors' Report
For the year ended 31 December 2015

The Directors present their annual report together with the audited financial statements of Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Profit and dividends

During the year the Company made a profit after tax of £1,681,480 (2014:£1,550,855). An Interim dividend of £5,000,000 was paid on 30 June 2015 in respect of the financial year end 31 December 2015 (2014:£65,030,451).

Directors

The Directors of the Company, who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, together with their dates of appointment and resignation, where appropriate, are as shown below:

A R Douglas
M F Beastall
S J Kelsall (resigned 11 September 2015)
R J T Lyle
J N Marlow (appointed 23 September 2015)

Since the year end M Beastall and R Lyle resigned as Directors on 13 January 2016 and 22 April 2016, respectively. H Sanghrajka was appointed as a Director on 26 March 2016 and D R Mudie was appointed as a Director on 24 May 2016.

Going concern

After reviewing the Company's performance projections, the available banking facilities and taking into account the support available from Barclays Bank PLC ,the Directors are satisfied that the Company has adequate access to resources to enable it to meet its obligations and to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The following statement, which should be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditors' report set out on page 5 and 6 is made with a view to distinguishing for shareholders the respective responsibilities of the Directors and of the Auditors in relation to the accounts.

The Directors are required by the Companies Act 2006 to prepare accounts for each financial year. The Directors have prepared the accounts in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') to present fairly the financial position of the Company and the performance for that period. The Companies Act 2006 provides, in relation to such accounts, that references to accounts giving a true and fair view are references to fair presentation.

The Directors consider that in preparing the financial statements on pages 7 to 32

- the Company has used appropriate accounting policies, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates; and

- that all the accounting standards which they consider to be applicable have been followed; and

- that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Directors have responsibility for ensuring that the Company keeps accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company and which enable them to ensure the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Director's Report (continued)

Financial instruments

Barclays financial risk management objectives and policies, which are followed by the Company, including the policy for hedging each major type of forecasted transaction for which hedge accounting is used, and the exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk are set out in the note 'Financial Risks' on pages 25 to 28.

Directors third party indemnity provisions

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions were in force during the course of the financial year ended 31 December 2015 for the benefit of the then Directors and, at the date of this report, are in force for the benefit of the Directors in relation to certain losses and liabilities which may occur (or have occurred) in connection with their duties, powers or office.

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will continue to hold office in accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware. The Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

H Sanghrajka
Director
27 September 2016
Company number 2156066

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Strategic Report
For the year ended 31 December 2015

Review and principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is to provide equity finance to support the development of established businesses requiring funding for their next phase of growth/ownership. The Company acquired no new investments and made two disposals during the year (2014: nil new investments and one disposal).

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barclays plc.

Business performance

The results of the Company show a profit before tax of £2,618,713 (2014:£108,949) for the year. The Company has net assets of £34,942,117 (2014:£34,883,223). Net cash inflow from operating activities for 2015 was £1,382,672 (2014: Restated £4,532,547).

Presentational changes in financial statements

As explained in more detail in Note 3, changes have been made to the comparative 2014 financial statements in order to correct presentational errors. There is no net impact on the net assets or retained earnings.

Future outlook

The immediate economic outlook in 2016 remains uncertain. However, on balance, it appears that the environment may remain subdued but stable, enabling investee businesses to improve their profitability.

The Company will therefore focus on the active investment management of its portfolio to ensure that, wherever feasible, the businesses are robust enough to handle the on-going difficult trading conditions, including being able to take advantage of acquisition and organic growth opportunities. In addition, the medium term outlook is positive for the successful realisation of certain assets.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors of the Company have established processes and controls to identify and manage the principal risks and uncertainties. These are primarily around: effective investment selection and structuring; documenting of investor protection rights; and on-going tracking of business performance within the investment portfolio. The above risks are managed by: bi-annual investment valuations process; regular portfolio reviews; and through the use of investor protection rights. The Company did not invoke the investor protection rights on any of its investments during the year.

Key performance indicators

The key performance indicators for the business are primarily; disposals of investments: Two (2014: One) and the carrying value of investments in financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss of £6,145,836 (2014: £5,644,214 Restated). The increase in value is mainly due to the revaluation of the investment portfolio.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

H Sanghrajka
Director
27 September 2016
Company number 2156066

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARCLAYS UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS LIMITED

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion
In our opinion, Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited
Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the Income Statement and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended;
- the Cash flow statement for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit
Our responsibilities and those of the directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARCLAYS UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS LIMITED (continued)

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Financial Statements to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Jeremy Foster

Jeremy Foster (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
28 September 2016

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Income Statement
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) £
Continuing operations:			
Revenue	4	3,195,261	696,063
Impairment charge	12	-	-
Gross profit		3,195,261	696,063
Administrative expenses	7	(639,735)	(701,637)
Operating profit/(loss)		**2,555,526**	**(5,574)**
Interest income and similar income	5	126,351	142,190
Interest expense and similar expense	5	(63,164)	(27,667)
Profit before tax	6	**2,618,713**	**108,949**
Tax (charge)/credit	8	(937,233)	1,441,906
Profit after tax		**1,681,480**	**1,550,855**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Statement of Comprehensive Income
As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Profit after tax		**1,681,480**	**1,550,855**
Other comprehensive income that may be recycled to profit or loss:			
Fair value gains on revaluation of available for sale assets	14	3,338,340	-
Foreign exchange movement on available for sale investments	14	(304,373)	(180,215)
Other comprehensive income/ (expenses) for the year net of tax		**3,033,967**	**(180,215)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**4,715,447**	**1,370,640**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015	2014 (Restated Note 3i)
		£	£
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	9	-	-
Financial assets			
- Loans and other receivables	11	-	-
- Fair value through profit and loss account	13	6,145,836	5,644,215
Deferred tax assets	17	1,036	1,345
Total non-current assets		**6,146,872**	**5,645,560**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Loans and other receivables	11	522,166	454,832
- Available for sale	14	10,521,643	6,624,691
Current tax assets	15	-	2,269,539
Cash and cash equivalents		25,984,995	27,044,253
Total current assets		**37,028,804**	**36,393,315**
Total assets		**43,175,676**	**42,038,875**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	(334,307)	(347,638)
Current tax liabilities	15	(527,170)	-
Total current liabilities		**(861,477)**	**(347,638)**
Net current assets		**36,167,327**	**36,045,677**
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	18	(7,372,082)	(6,808,014)
Total non-current liabilities		**(7,372,082)**	**(6,808,014)**
Net assets		**34,942,117**	**34,883,223**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Called up share capital	19	1,000	1,000
Available for sale reserve		3,246,036	(131,378)
Distributable reserve		82,664,000	82,664,000
Accumulated losses		(50,968,919)	(47,650,399)
Total shareholders' equity		**34,942,117**	**34,883,223**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 7 to 32 were approved by the Board of Directors and were signed on its behalf by:

H Sanghrajka
Director
27 September 2016

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share capital	Distributable reserves	Available for sale reserve	Accumulated gains/(losses)	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2015	1,000	82,664,000	(131,378)	(47,650,399)	34,883,223
Profit after tax	-	-	-	1,681,480	1,681,480
Other comprehensive income:					
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	3,377,414	-	3,377,414
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**3,377,414**	**1,681,480**	**5,058,894**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	**(5,000,000)**	**(5,000,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2015	**1,000**	**82,664,000**	**3,246,036**	**(50,968,919)**	**34,942,117**

	Share capital	Distributable reserves	Available for sale reserve	Accumulated gains/(losses)	Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2014	**82,665,000**	-	-	**15,829,197**	**98,494,197**
Profit after tax	-	-	-	1,550,855	1,550,855
Reduction of share capital	(82,664,000)	82,664,000	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income:					
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	(131,378)	-	(131,378)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(82,664,000)**	**82,664,000**	**(131,378)**	**1,550,855**	**(131,378)**
Dividends paid	-	-	-	**(65,030,451)**	**(65,030,451)**
Balance at 31 December 2014	**1,000**	**82,664,000**	**(131,378)**	**(47,650,399)**	**34,883,223**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (Registered Number: 2156066)
Cash flow statement
For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) £
Continuing Operations			
Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax		2,618,713	108,949
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Foreign exchange movements		(6,676)	-
Other non-cash items		252,740	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Net increase in loans and other receivables		(67,334)	(13,861)
Net increase in trade and other payables	16	(13,331)	(456,289)
Less: net interest received		(63,187)	(114,523)
Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss		(3,195,261)	6,427,395
Foreign exchange movements on available for sale instruments		-	180,215
Cash from operating activities		(474,336)	6,131,886
Interest paid		(2,778)	(27,667)
Tax received/(paid)		1,859,786	(1,571,672)
Net cash used in operating activities		**1,382,672**	**4,532,547**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		126,351	122,748
Purchase of investments		-	(200,994)
Proceeds from sale of investments		2,731,997	9,335,398
Purchase of available for sale investments	14	(862,985)	(6,804,906)
Redemption of investments		-	2,675,945
Net cash from investing activities		**1,995,363**	**5,128,191**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(5,000,000)	(65,030,451)
Proceeds from borrowings		564,068	6,808,014
Net cash from financing activities		**(4,435,932)**	**(58,222,437)**
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,057,897)	(48,561,699)
Net effect of changes in exchange rates		(1,361)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		27,044,253	75,605,951
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**25,984,995**	**27,044,252**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank		25,984,995	27,044,253
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**25,984,995**	**27,044,253**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

These financial statements are prepared for Barclays Unquoted Investments Limited (the 'Company'), the principal activity of which is private equity investments in UK unquoted companies. The financial statements are prepared for the Company only. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC and its ultimate parent company is Barclays PLC, both of which prepare consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), and accordingly consolidated financial statements have not been prepared.

The Company is a private limited company, domiciled and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office of the Company is 1 Churchill Place, London E14 5HP.

2. Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International IFRS, adopted for use in the European Union, International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') interpretations and those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified to include the fair valuation of certain financial instruments to the extent required or permitted under IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments, recognition, and measurement' as set out in the relevant accounting policies. They are stated in pounds sterling, the currency of the country in which the Company is incorporated.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies. The notes to the financial statements set out areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the financial statements. Presentational changes where necessary to comparative information are described in detail below (Note 3(i)).

(a) Revenue Recognition

Included in the revenue are fair value movements (on financial assets held at fair value through the profit or loss), gains on disposals and other income from financial assets (monitoring fees).

(b) Interest

Interest income or expense is recognised on all interest bearing financial assets classified as held to maturity, available for sale or loans and receivables and on interest bearing financial liabilities using the effective interest method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the expected future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the instrument. The application of the method has the effect of recognising income (and expense) receivable (or payable) on the instrument evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment.

(c) Current and deferred income tax

Income tax payable on taxable profits ('current tax'), is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as an asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against current or future taxable profits.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Current and deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary timing differences arising from the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and legislation enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is regarded as probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred and current tax assets and liabilities are only offset when there is both the legal right and the intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously with the same authority.

(d) Financial assets and liabilities

The Company recognises financial instruments from the contract date, and continues to recognise them until, in the case of assets, the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or in the case of liabilities, until the liability has been settled, extinguished or has expired.

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value and then classified in the following categories and dealt with in the financial statements as follows:

Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Assets (and liabilities in some cases) are so designated when they are held for trading or at management's option (the fair value option) in certain circumstances. Once designated, the assets are held at fair value and gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

The fair value option is used for investments where the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the operation and financial management policy decisions and are designated at fair value in accordance with the paragraph 1 of IAS 28 Investment in Associates.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as available for sale. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non current assets. Loans and receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see above). They are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently valued at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. They are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Available for sale

Available for sale investments are non-derivative financial investments that have been designated as available for sale and are not categorised into any of the other categories described above. They are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently held at fair value, and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included as a separate component of equity until sale when the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to the income statement. The assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired of the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Impairment losses, investment income, and translation differences on monetary items are recognised in the income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities are derecognised when extinguished. The Company's financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and borrowings on the balance sheet.

Determining fair value

Where the classification of a financial instrument requires it to be stated at fair value, the fair values are determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices are used for quoted securities. Other techniques, such as Earnings Multiple method, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments which is in line with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines developed by the British Venture Capital Association (BVCA) and European Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (EVCA).

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a portfolio of financial assets, including loans and receivables, is impaired. The factors that the Company uses include significant financial difficulties of the debtor or the issuer, a breach of contract or default in payments, the granting by the Company of a concession to the debtor because of a deterioration in its financial condition, the probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation, or, in the disappearance of an active market for a security because of the issuer's financial difficulties.

The Company also considers observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, arising from adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio and national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the portfolio.

For loans and receivables the Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for individually significant loans and receivables, and then collectively assesses remaining loans and receivables that are not individually significant.

In the case of available for sale equity securities, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also considered in determining whether impairment exists. Where such evidence exists, the cumulative net loss that has been previously recognised directly in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement. In the case of debt instruments classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as all other financial assets. Reversals of impairment of debt instruments are recognised in the income statement. Reversals of impairment of equity shares are not recognised in the income statement, increases in the fair value of equity shares after impairment are recognised directly in equity.

Valuation methodology

A description of the nature of the techniques used to calculate valuations based on observable inputs and valuations based on unobservable inputs is described below:

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Valuations based on observable inputs

Quoted market prices - Level 1
Financial instruments are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions. An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

Valuation technique using observable inputs- Level 2
Financial instruments classified as Level 2 have been valued using models whose inputs are observable in an active market. Valuations based on observable inputs include financial instruments such as swaps and forwards which are valued using market standard pricing techniques, and options that are commonly traded in markets where all the inputs to the market standard pricing models are observable.

Valuations based on unobservable inputs

Valuation technique using significant unobservable inputs - Level 3

Financial instruments are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price.

Unobservable input levels are generally determined via reference to observable inputs, historical observations or using other analytical techniques. Valuation uncertainty arises mainly from the long dated nature of the assets and the lack of active secondary market.

(e) Share capital and dividends

Dividends on ordinary shares

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid or, if earlier, approved by the Company's shareholders.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash comprises cash on hand, demand deposits, and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents comprise highly liquid investments that are convertible into cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturities of less than three months.

(g) New and amended standards

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except where new standards and amendments to IFRS effective as of 1 January 2015 have resulted in changes in accounting policy.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Future accounting developments

There are expected to be a number of significant changes to the Company's financial reporting after 2015 as a result of amended or new accounting standards that have been or will be issued by the IASB. The most significant of these are as follows:

In 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") which will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.* It will lead to significant changes in the accounting for financial instruments. The key changes relate to:

- Financial assets: Financial assets will be measured at either fair value through profit or loss or amortised cost, except for debt instruments meeting specific criteria, which are required to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or equity investments not held for trading, which may be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;
- Financial liabilities: The accounting for financial liabilities is largely unchanged, except for non-derivative financial liabilities *designated at fair value through profit or loss. Gains and losses on such financial liabilities* arising from changes in Barclays own credit risk will be presented in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss;
- Impairment: Credit losses expected at the balance sheet date (rather than only losses incurred in the year) on loans, debt securities, loan commitments and financial guarantees not held at fair value through profit or loss will be reflected in impairment allowances and is expected to result in the earlier recognition of losses that are dependent on the economic forecast; and
- Hedge accounting: Hedge accounting will be more closely aligned with financial risk management.

IFRS 9 is not required to be applied until periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. EU endorsement is expected during 2016. A joint Risk and Finance programme was incepted by Barclays Group in 2014 to implement the requirements.

(i) Restatement – presentational errors

In prior years, as a result of presentational errors, loan notes were incorrectly presented in the financial statements as loans and other receivables. They should have been presented as debt at fair value through profit and loss to consistently reflect:

- The intention of the business to designate its investments at fair value through profit and loss since the adoption of IFRS on 1 January 2005;
- The valuation committee determination of fair value of the financial instruments;
- the fair value accounting in accordance with IAS 28 and IAS 39; and
- the accounting treatment within the published financial statements of Barclays Plc.

Gross interest income and impairment was shown in the profit and loss rather than net gains/(losses) on financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss.
There is no impact on retained earnings, net assets, net profit and loss or taxation in prior years, this error is a presentation error.

In addition, in 2014 the Company entered into a new loan with Barclays Bank Plc, this was incorrectly presented on the balance sheet as a current trade and other payable rather than a non-current long term borrowing. This has also been corrected on the balance sheet and respective notes.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Restatement – presentational errors (continued)

The effect of the restatement is shown below:

	2014 before Restatement £	Restatement £	2014 after Restatement £
Income Statement			
Revenue	5,822,422	(5,126,359)	696,063
Impairment charge	(7,550,702)	7,550,702	-
Interest income and similar income	2,566,533	(2,424,343)	142,190
	838,253	-	838,253
Balance sheet			
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
- Loans and other receivables	1,766,470	(1,766,470)	-
- Fair value through profit and loss account	3,320,659	2,323,556	5,644,215
Current assets			
Financial assets			
- Loans and other receivables	1,011,918	(557,086)	454,832
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	(7,155,652)	6,808,014	(347,638)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	-	(6,808,014)	(6,808,014)
Cash flow statement			
Allowance for impairment	7,550,702	(7,550,702)	-
Net of interest received	(2,538,866)	2,424,343	(114,523)
Net losses on financial instruments held at fair value	1,301,036	5,126,359	6,427,395

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Restatement – presentational errors (continued)

	2014 before Restatement £	Restatement £	2014 after Restatement £
Note 5: Interest income and interest expense			
Interest income	2,566,533	(2,424,343)	142,190
Note 11: Loans and other receivables			
Current			
Loans and other receivables	11,145,621	(10,704,650)	440,971
Less: Allowance for impairment	(10,147,565)	10,147,565	-
Loans and other receivables net	998,056	(557,085)	440,971
Non-current			
Loans and other receivables	16,963,661	(16,963,661)	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(15,197,191)	15,197,191	-
Loans and other receivables net	1,766,470	(1,766,470)	-
Note 12: Allowance for impairment			
Loans and other receivables	(25,344,755)	25,344,755	-
Note 13: *Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss*			
Debt securities	-	2,323,556	2,323,556
Note 16: Trade and other payables			
Amounts due to related parties	6,798,884	(6,808,014)	(9,130)
Note 18: Borrowings			
Long term borrowings	-	6,808,014	6,808,014
Note 20: Financial risks			
(a) Credit risk			
Maximum exposure to credit risk			
Loans and other receivables	2,778,388	(2,323,556)	454,832
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:			
- Debt securities	-	2,323,556	2,323,556

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Restatement – presentational errors (continued)

	2014 before Restatement £	Restatement £	2014 after Restatement £
Financial assets subject to credit risk			
Loans and other receivables			
Neither past due nor individually impaired	13,861	440,971	454,832
Individually impaired	28,109,282	(28,109,282)	-
Total	28,123,143	(27,668,311)	454,832
Impairment allowance	(25,344,755)	25,344,755	-
Total carrying value	2,778,388	(2,323,556)	454,832
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss			
Neither past due nor individually impaired	-	2,323,556	2,323,556
(ii) Individually impaired financial assets			
Loans and other receivables			
Original carrying amount	28,109,282	(28,109,282)	-
Impairment allowance	(25,344,755)	25,344,755	-
Revised carrying amount	2,764,527	(2,764,527)	-
(a) Liquidity risk			
One year or less			
Trade and other payables	7,155,651	(6,808,014)	347,638
Over 2 years but not more than 5 years			
Borrowings	-	6,808,014	6,808,014
Note 21: Fair vaues of financial assets			
Valuation methodology			
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss:			
- Debt securities	-	2,323,556	2,323,556
Movement in Level 3 assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value			
As at 1 January 2014	3,718,652	16,583,002	20,301,654
Purchases	-	200,994	200,994
Sales	-	(12,675,745)	(12,675,745)
Other income	(397,993)	(1,784,695)	(2,182,688)
Total gains or losses recognised in OCI	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2014	3,320,659	2,323,556	5,644,215
Unrealised gains and losses on Level 3 financial assets			
Financial assets designated at fair value			
Income statement	(397,993)	(10,011,552)	(10,409,545)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-

4. Revenue

An analysis of revenue is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) £
Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	2,998,852	(6,427,395)
Gains on sale of available for sale investments	-	5,150,042
Dividends from equity investments	-	1,821,786
Other income from financial assets	196,409	151,630
Total income from financial assets	**3,195,261**	**696,063**

5. Interest income and interest expense

Finance income (net) comprises the following:-

	Notes	2015 £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) £
Interest income			
Bank interest received	23	126,351	142,190
Total interest income		**126,351**	**142,190**
Interest expense			
Bank interest paid	23	(63,164)	(27,667)
Total interest expense		**(63,164)**	**(27,667)**
Net finance income		**63,187**	**114,523**

6. Profit before tax

The following items have been charged/ (credited) in arriving at operating profit:

	Notes	2015 £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) £
Staff costs	7	580,607	525,520
Auditors' Remuneration			
- Audit of the Company's annual financial statements		18,201	18,201
Gains/(losses) on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss	4	2,998,852	(6,427,395)

There were no fees paid to the auditors in respect of non-audit services.

7. Administrative expenses

Staff costs comprising the following:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	467,458	399,376
Social security costs	113,149	126,144
Total	**580,607**	**525,520**

The average number of persons employed during the year was 8 (2014:12).

No Directors exercised options under the Barclays PLC Sharesave scheme and Long Term Incentive Schemes during 2015 (2014: Three).

8. Tax

The analysis of the (charge)/credit for the year is as follows:

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Current tax (charge)/ credit:			
Current year		(543,098)	1,375,379
Adjustment for prior years		(393,826)	66,822
		(936,924)	1,442,201
Deferred tax (charge)/ credit:			
Current year		(245)	(295)
Adjustment for prior years		-	-
Rate Change Adjustment		(64)	-
	17	(309)	(295)
Overall tax credit		(937,233)	1,441,906

During the year, for companies subject to the main rate of corporate tax, the tax rate from 1 April 2015 reduced from 21% to 20% resulting in a current tax rate for the period of 20.25%. In October 2015 the main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 from 1 April 2020.

A numerical reconciliation of the applicable tax rate, and the average effective tax rate is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit before tax	2,618,713	108,949
Tax charge at standard UK corporation tax rate of 20.25%	(530,200)	(23,424)
Effects of:		
Adjustment for prior years	(393,826)	66,822
Expenses not deductible	(89,068)	(14,889)
Non-taxable gains and income	75,925	1,413,375
Rate Change Adjustment	(64)	22
Overall tax credit	(937,233)	**1,441,906**
Effective tax rate %	35.79%	-1323.47%

9. Investments in subsidiaries

	2015		2014	
	At cost	Cost less impairment	At cost	Cost less impairment
	£	£	£	£
As at 1 January	113,515	-	2,694,641	-
Transfer of assets from /(to) financial assets designated at fair value	1	-	71,320	-
Sales	(102,757)	-	(2,652,446)	-
As at 31 December	10,759	-	113,515	-

The underlying investments of the entity become subsidiaries when in breach of certain investment specific protector rights. Any transfers in and out reflect individual underlying investments moving in and out of breach.

10. Dividends on ordinary shares

	2015	2014
	£	£
Interim dividend paid £5,000.00 per share (2014: £65,030.45 per share)	5,000,000	65,030,451
Total	5,000,000	65,030,451

11. Loans and other receivables

An analysis of trade and other receivables is as follows:

	Notes	2015	2014 (Restated Note 3i)
		Current	Current
		£	£
Loans and other receivables		519,142	440,971
Amounts due to related parties	23	3,024	13,861
Total		522,166	454,832

The Directors consider that the carrying value of the Company's loans and receivables approximates to their fair value. Information relating to financial risks is in Note 20.

12. Allowance for impairment

The movement in the allowance for impairment for each class of financial asset is as follows:

2015	At 1 January	Amounts written off	Recoveries	Amounts charged against	At 31 December
	£	£	£	£	£
Loans and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

2014 (Restated Note 3i)	At 1 January	Amounts written off	Recoveries	Amounts charged against	At 31 December
	£	£	£	£	£
Loans and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

13. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss

	2015 £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) £
Equity securities	3,630,746	3,320,659
Debt securities	2,515,090	2,323,556
Total	**6,145,836**	**5,644,215**

The above assets have been designated at fair value using the fair value option.
An analysis of the fair values of these securities and the valuation methodology applied are described in Note 21.
Information relating to financial risks is included in Note 20.

14. Available for sale financial investments

	2015 £	2014 £
At 1 January	6,624,691	-
Additions and transfers	862,985	6,804,906
Foreign exchange movements	(304,373)	(180,215)
Fair value Uplift	3,338,340	-
At 31 December	**10,521,643**	**6,624,691**

The investments above represent investments in unlisted equity securities as follows:-

	2015 £	2104 £
Unlisted equity securities	10,521,643	6,624,691
At 31 December	**10,521,643**	**6,624,691**

The fair value of these investments is determined in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuations Guidelines for unlisted investments. Application of these guidelines requires management to exercise judgement and make certain assumptions which can have a significant impact on the financial statements.

15. Current tax assets/(liabilities)

	2015 £	2014 £
UK corporation tax (payable)/receivable	(527,170)	2,269,539

16. Trade and other payables

An analysis of trade and other payables is as follows:

	Notes	2015 Current £	2014 (Restated Note 3i) Current £
Trade payables		142,766	173,529
Accrued expenses		91,217	187,560
Deferred income		149,963	(4,321)
Amounts due to related parties	23	(49,639)	(9,130)
Total		**334,307**	**347,638**

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates their fair value.

17. Deferred tax assets

The components of and the movement on the deferred income tax account during the year was as follows:

	1 January 2015	Charged/ (credited) to income	Charged/ (credited) to equity	31 December 2015
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Capital allowances	1,345	(309)	-	1,036
Total assets	1,345	(309)	-	1,036
Net deferred tax asset	**1,345**	**(309)**	-	**1,036**
Falling due in one year	242	-	-	199
Falling due after one year	1,103	-	-	837

	1 January 2014	Charged/ (credited) to income	Charged/ (credited) to equity	31 December 2014
	£	£	£	£
Assets				
Capital allowances	1,640	(295)	-	1,345
Total assets	1,640	(295)	-	1,345
Net deferred tax asset	**1,640**	**(295)**	-	**1,345**
Falling due in one year	295		-	242
Falling due after one year	1,345		-	1,103

For companies subject to main rate of UK Corporate tax, the tax rate from 1 April 2015 was reduced from 21% to 20%. In October 2015, the main rate of UK Corporate tax was reduced from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and 18% from 1 April 2020 and as a result relevant deferred tax balances have been re-measured. The closing deferred tax assets have been measured at 18.85 which is a blended rated based on the rate expected to be in force when the deferred tax balances unwind.

18. Borrowings

	Notes	2015	2014 (Restated Note 3i)
		Non-current	Non-current
		£	£
Long term borrowings - due to related parties	23	7,372,082	6,808,014

On 1 September 2014, the Company entered into a loan of €8,700,000 from a related party in order to fund the Euro investment made. *This loan has a fixed interest rate of 0.89% and matures on 2 September 2019. This loan* was incorrectly classified within Trade and other payables on the Balance sheet. Note 16 Trade and other payables and this note have been restated to show the correct classification.

On 20 May 2015, the Company entered into a loan of €1,200,000 from a related party in order to fund additional draw downs on the Euro investment. This loan has a fixed rate of interest of 0.65% and matures on 2 September 2019.

The Directors consider that the carrying value of the Company's borrowings approximates to their fair value.

19. Share capital

Particulars of the Company's share capital were as follows:

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Total
		£	£
At 1 January 2015	1,000	1,000	1,000
At 31 December 2015	1,000	1,000	1,000

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares	Total
		£	£
At 1 January 2014	(82,664,000)	(82,664,000)	(82,664,000)
Reduction in share capital	(82,664,000)	(82,664,000)	(82,664,000)
At 31 December 2014	1,000	1,000	1,000

The issued share capital of Barclays Unquoted Investments Ltd is £1,000 comprising 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each (see note 24 for details).

20. Financial risks

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. These are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, (which includes interest rate risk and price risk). Consequently, the Company devotes considerable resources to maintaining effective controls to manage measure and mitigate each of these risks, and regularly reviews its risk management procedures and systems to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of the business.

The Board of Directors monitors the Company's financial risks and has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management and control.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Company's customers or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company.

The Company assesses all counterparties, including its customers, for credit risk before contracting with them. Risk rating is the main method used to measure credit risk. Third party financial instrument counterparties are required to be rated or better, and the Company's exposure to them is subject to financial limits.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the assets. The analysis of credit risk only includes financial assets subject to credit risk. It excludes other financial assets including equity securities held in the trading portfolio and non-financial assets.

20. Financial risks (continued)

(a) *Credit Risk (continued)*

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk:

	2015	2014 (Restated Note 3i)
	£	£
Cash and cash equivalents	25,984,995	27,044,253
Loans and other receivables	522,166	454,832
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:		
- Debt securities	2,515,090	2,323,555
Total maximum exposure at 31 December	**29,022,251**	**29,822,640**

Cash and cash equivalents are held with Barclays Bank PLC which has a long term credit rating of A- (Stable). The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

Financial assets subject to credit risk

For available for sale debt investments, consideration of credit risk is based on the performance of the underlying investee companies including their profitability and net asset values.

For the purposes of the Company's disclosures regarding credit quality, financial assets subject to credit risk have been analysed as follows:

2015	Note	Cash and cash equivalents £	Loans and other receivables £	At fair value through profit and loss £	Total £
As at 31 December					
Neither past due nor individually impaired	(i)	25,984,995	522,166	2,515,090	29,022,251
Total carrying amount		25,984,995	522,166	2,515,090	29,022,251

2014 (Restated Note 3i)	Note	Cash and cash equivalents £	Loans and other receivables £	At fair value through profit and loss £	Total £
As at 31 December					
Neither past due nor individually impaired	(i)	27,044,253	454,832	2,323,555	29,822,640
Total carrying amount		27,044,253	454,832	2,323,555	29,822,640

i) Financial assets subject to credit risk neither past due nor individually impaired

Financial assets subject to credit risk that are neither past due nor individually impaired can be analysed according to the rating systems used by the Company when assessing customers and counterparties. The credit quality of financial assets subject to credit that were neither past due nor impaired, based on credit rating, was as follows:

20. Financial risks (continued)

(a) Credit Risk

31 December 2015	Strong £	Satisfactory £	Higher risk £	Total £
Cash and cash equivalents	25,984,995	-	-	25,984,995
Loans and other receivables	-	522,166	-	522,166
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
- Debt securities	-	2,515,090	-	2,515,090
Total	25,984,995	3,037,256	-	29,022,251

31 December 2014 (Restated Note 3i)	Strong £	Satisfactory £	Higher risk £	Total £
Cash and cash equivalents	27,044,253	-	-	27,044,253
Loans and other receivables	-	454,832	-	454,832
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss:				
- Debt securities	-	2,323,556	-	2,323,556
Total	27,044,253	2,778,388	-	29,822,641

This is the risk that the Company's cash and committed facilities may be insufficient to meet its debts as they fall due. The Company has the financial support of the parent undertaking Barclays Bank PLC, it also maintains banking facilities with Barclays Bank PLC. These facilities are designed to ensure the Company has sufficient available funds for operations.

The monitoring and reporting of liquidity risk take the form of cash flow measurements and projections for the next day, week and month as these are key periods for liquidity management. Sources of liquidity are regularly reviewed.

Contractual maturity of financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the company under financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows of all financial liabilities (i.e. nominal values), whereas the Company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on discounted expected cash inflows.

31 December 2015	One year or less £	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years £	Over 2 years but not more than 5 years £	Over 5 years but not more than 10 years £	Over 10 years £	Total £
Trade and other payables	334,307	-	-	-	-	334,307
Long-term borrowings	-	-	7,372,082	-	-	7,372,082
Total financial liabilities	334,307	-	7,372,082	-	-	7,706,389

31 December 2014 (Restated Note 3i)	One year or less £	Over 1 year but not more than 2 years £	Over 2 years but not more than 5 years £	Over 5 years but not more than 10 years £	Over 10 years £	Total £
Trade and other payables	347,638	-	-	-	-	347,638
Long-term borrowings	-	-	6,808,014	-	-	6,808,014
Total financial liabilities	347,638	-	6,808,014	-	-	7,155,652

20. Financial risks (continued)

(c) Market risk

Refer to Barclays PLC annual report for more example disclosures and for sensitivity thresholds which do not form part of these financial statements.

Market risk is the risk that the Company's earnings or capital, or its ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level or volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will result in higher financing costs and / or reduced income from the Company's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial liabilities held at 31 December 2015.

Impact on net interest income and equity

The effect on interest of a 25 basis points change would be as follows:

	2015		2014	
	+25 basis points	-25 basis points	+25 basis points	-25 basis points
Total £	7,312	(5,372)	109,233	(114,243)
As a percentage of net interest income	12%	-9%	15%	-15%
As a percentage of equity	0%	0%	10923%	-11424%

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk from future foreign currency transactions, and recognised assets and liabilities, as some of its assets are denominated in EURO currency.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that market prices for the Company's investment securities measured at fair value may fall. The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held at fair value through profit or loss. The Company is not exposed to commodity price movements.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio and ensures all investments are pre-approved by its Investment Committee. Price risk is monitored via the half yearly Valuation Committee meetings and fair values are updated as a result of this at the reporting date.

Investments are predominantly in unquoted private companies therefore, successful price risk management is achieved by ensuring the Company pays an appropriate price at purchase and also that each investment will achieve value growth prior to disposal. It is recognised that not all investment will be successful however, the Company does seek to be successful in generating returns across its portfolio of investments.

21. Fair values of financial assets

The fair value of an asset or liability is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company considers fair value to equal carrying value for all of its financial assets and liabilities.

Valuation methodology

The following table shows the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are recognised and measured at fair value analysed by valuation technique. The classification of instruments is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. A description of the nature of the techniques used to calculate valuations based on observable inputs and valuations based on unobservable inputs is described below.

Assets held at fair value	Valuation technique using			
	Quoted market prices (Level 1) £	Observable inputs (Level 2) £	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) £	Total £
As at 31 December 2015				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss:				
- Equity securities	55,483	-	3,575,263	3,630,746
- Debt securities	-	-	2,515,090	2,515,090
Available for sale investments:				
- Equity securities	-	-	10,521,643	10,521,643
Total assets	55,483	-	16,611,996	16,667,479
As at 31 December 2014 (Restated Note 3i)				
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss:				
- Equity securities	-	-	3,320,659	3,320,659
- Debt securities	-	-	2,323,555	2,323,555
Available for sale investments:				
- Equity securities	-	-	6,624,691	6,624,691
Total assets	-	-	12,268,905	12,268,905

Movements in Level 3 assets

The following table summarises the movements in the Level 3 balance during the year. The table shows gains and losses and includes amounts for all assets and liabilities transferred to and from Level 3 during the year. Transfers have been reflected as if they had taken place at the beginning of the year.

21. Fair values of financial assets (continued)

Analysis of movement in Level 3 assets	As at 1 January 2015	Purchases	Sales	Other income	Total gains or losses recognised in OCI	As at 31 December 2015
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Financial assets designated at fair value	5,644,215	-	(2,927,712)	3,373,851	-	6,090,353
Available for sale assets	6,624,691	862,985	-	-	3,033,967	10,521,643
Total	**12,268,906**	**862,985**	**(2,927,712)**	**3,373,851**	**3,033,967**	**16,611,995**

(Restated Note 3i)	As at 1 January 2014	Purchases	Sales	Other income	Total gains or losses recognised in OCI	As at 31 December 2014
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Financial assets designated at fair value	20,301,654	200,994	(12,675,745)	(2,182,688)	-	5,644,215
Available for sale assets	-	6,804,906	-	-	(180,215)	6,624,691
Total	**20,301,654**	**7,005,900**	**(12,675,745)**	**(2,182,688)**	**(180,215)**	**12,268,906**

Unrealised gains and losses on Level 3 financial assets

The following table discloses the unrealised gains and losses recognised during the year on Level 3 assets held at year end:-

As at 31st December	2015			2014 (Restated Note 3i)		
	Income statement	Other comprehensive *income*	Total	Income statement	Other comprehensive *income*	Total
	Other income			Other income		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Financial assets designated at fair value	501,622	-	501,622	(10,409,545)	-	(10,409,545)
Available for sale assets	-	3,033,967	3,033,967	-	(180,215)	(180,215)
Total	**501,622**	**3,033,967**	**3,535,589**	**(10,409,545)**	**(180,215)**	**(10,589,760)**

21. Fair values of financial assets (continued)

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 valuations using unobservable inputs

The fair value of the investments can be affected by the volatility in the markets in which they operate, impacting upon comparable price/earnings ratio (PE), an observable measure which can be used to value these investments.

The effect on the value of the investments of a 10% change in the PE's used in valuing these investments is shown below.

Sensitivity analysis of valuations using unobservable inputs Product type	Fair value Total assets	Favourable changes Income statement	 Equity	Unfavourable changes Income statement	 Equity
	£	£	£	£	£
As at 31 December 2015					
Financial assets designated at fair value	6,090,353	612,055	-	(480,976)	-
Available for sale assets	10,521,643	-	1,052,164		(1,052,164)
Total	16,611,996	612,055	1,052,164	(480,976)	(1,052,164)
As at 31 December 2014					
Financial assets designated at fair value	5,644,215	193,448	-	(17,580)	-
Available for sale assets	6,624,691	-	662,469	-	(662,469)
Total	12,268,906	193,448	662,469	- 17,580	- 662,469

22. Events after the balance sheet date

One investment was sold on 31st of March for a value of £2.6m. The investment had a fair value of £2.5m as at 31 December 2015, the subsequent sales generated additional yield of £0.1m.

23. Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial or operational decisions, or one other party controls both.

The definition of related parties includes parent company, ultimate parent company, subsidiary, associated and joint venture companies, as well as the Company's key management which includes its Directors. Particulars of transactions, and the balances outstanding at the year end, are disclosed in the tables below.

For the year ended 31 December 2015	Parent Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow subsidiaries	Total
	£	£	£	£
Transactions:				
Revenue				
Direct expenses				
Interest paid	(63,164)	-	-	(63,164)
Interest received	126,351	-	-	126,351
Balances outstanding at 31 December 2015:				
Assets	-	-	3,024	3,024
Cash balances with Barclays Bank PLC	25,984,995	-	-	25,984,995
Liabilities	(7,322,443)	-	-	(7,322,443)

23. Related party transactions (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2014	Parent Company	Subsidiaries	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
	£	£	£	£
Transactions:				
Revenue				
Direct expenses				
Interest paid	(27,667)	-	-	(27,667)
Interest received	772,158	-	-	772,158
Balances outstanding at 31 December 2014:				
Assets	13,861	14,328,000	-	14,341,861
Cash balances with Barclays Bank PLC	27,044,253	-		27,044,253
Liabilities	(6,798,884)	-	-	(6,798,884)

24. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- To maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of capital.
- To generate sufficient capital to support asset growth.

The Board of Directors is responsible for capital management and has approved minimum control requirements for capital and liquidity risk management.

The Company regards as capital its equity, as shown in the balance sheet.

Total capital is as follows:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Called up share capital	1,000	1,000
Available for sale reserve	3,246,036	(131,378)
Distributable reserve	82,664,000	82,664,000
Accumulated losses	(50,968,919)	(47,650,399)
Total capital resources	**34,942,117**	**34,883,223**

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The business is well funded through its parent company and any significant investments require approval by the Investment Committee.

25. Parent undertaking and ultimate holding company

The immediate parent of the Company is Barclays Bank PLC. The parent undertaking of the smallest group that presents consolidated financial statements is Barclays Bank PLC. The ultimate holding company and the parent company of the largest group that presents group financial statements is Barclays PLC. Both companies are incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. Barclays Bank PLC's and Barclays PLC's statutory financial statements are available from Barclays Corporate Secretariat, 1 Churchill Place London E14 5HP.